

AUSTIN WEEKLY STATESMAN.

AUSTIN WEEKLY STATESMAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1895.

LOOK IN THE WINDOW



When you are down by Hatzfeld's and you will see one of our mantels, it will give you some idea of the class of goods we are turning out.

We invite you to call and see our line

Mantels, Grates, Tile and Grill Work.

We manufacture them right here and can save you freight and something besides. We are able to compete with any factory in the country. We make from pine, oak, birch, bird's eye maple, etc.

WALLE LUMBER CO.

WHEN YOU WANT

MANTELS, GRILL WORK, PORTIER WORK.

Or any kind of fancy novelty work, get our figures. We make a special feature of our

PLANING MILL DEPARTMENT.

We also keep a full line of LUMBER, BUILDERS' MATERIAL, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

WALLE LUMBER CO.,

Offices and yard adjoining and east and south of gas works. Telephone No. 68.

ALWAYS IN THE LEAD

HAS BEEN THE RECORD OF The Mutual Life of New York.

Richard A. McCurdy, Pres.

Assets \$204,638,710.96
Surplus 22,529,327.82

INCREASE FOR 1894:
Increase of Income \$6,067,724.22
Increase of Assets 17,931,103.85
Increase of Surplus 4,576,713.81
Increase of Insurance 51,923,039.96

Remember that a Good Record is the best Guarantee for the Future. Agents wanted. Address,

Edwin Chamberlain & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, SAN ANTONIO, BELL & EDWARDS, District Agents, Austin, Texas.

BEAUTIFUL DAZZLING AND GORGEOUS

IS THE ONLY WAY WE CAN DESCRIBE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

WE HAVE ELEGANT PRESENTS IN ALL LINES. OUR STOCK OF DOLLS CAN'T BE DUPLICATED IN PRICES OR BEAUTY. OUR ELEGANT CHINA IS UNEQUALLED. OUR FANCY GOODS AND VASES ARE EXQUISITE. WHILE OUR DISPLAY OF LAMPS IS SIMPLY OUT OF SIGHT. COME AND SEE US. OUR GOODS AND PRICES WILL DO THE WORK.

I. STEIN & CO., 412-414 Cong. Ave.

BIG LAREDO FAILURE.

Laredo, Tex., Dec. 17.—(Special).—A deed of trust was filed here today by Mr. E. Morris, one of the most prominent merchants on the border and proprietor of one of the largest dry goods establishments in this city. He also has even a larger store of the same class in Corpus Christi. The following is substantially a list of the property assigned to Isadore Pollak of Corpus Christi, trustee:

Thirty-eight thousand and forty acres of land and all improvements in Duval county, numerous city lots and blocks in Corpus Christi, 320 acres of land in Webb county, 1440 acres of land in Encinal county, two-thirds of a league and a quarter of land in Cameron county, a lot and improvements in Rio Grande City in Starr county, also the entire stock of goods in the Corpus Christi store and the stock in the Laredo store.

The total liabilities of preferred creditors amounts to about \$105,000. The cash value of the assets is unknown.

The following is a list of preferred creditors:

First—M. H. Onheimer, Laredo, \$9083; Milmo National bank, Laredo, \$2000; H. B. Clafflin & Co., New York, \$12,138.50; H. B. Clafflin & Co., New York, \$1332.14; Corpus Christi National bank, \$10,000; Bernheim, Bauer & Co., New York, \$164.51; H. E. Luter, Corpus Christi, \$241.98.

Second—McCampbell & Welch, Corpus Christi, \$2000; David Hirsch, Corpus Christi, \$10,153.39; Isadore Pollak, Corpus Christi, \$10,692.56; H. B. Clafflin & Co., New York, \$41,190.55; Bernheim & Bauer, New York, \$5694.04.

Mr. Isadore Pollak of Corpus Christi is named as trustee and if at the expiration of six months enough money has not been realized to pay the outstanding indebtedness, he is to advertise and sell at auction the remainder for the benefit of the creditors.

Mr. Morris has been, in addition to his mercantile business, engaged in stock raising, and the drought during the past five or six years has caused him to lose so heavily that in order to secure his creditors he has taken the above steps.

All rivals disappear before the power of Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

CARRIER BOY KILLED.

Waco, Tex., Dec. 17.—(Special).—Jim Badi, aged 12 years, a carrier boy of the Daily Telegraph while returning from the delivery of papers on his route, tonight at 8 o'clock, collided with a team, and was thrown from his horse. His head striking the pavement and fracturing the skull, he died shortly afterward.

CAUGHT IN ATLANTA.

San Antonio, Dec. 17.—(Special).—Sheriff Campbell received telegram from Chief of Police Connelly of Atlanta today stating that he has W. E. Miller under arrest. Miller is wanted here to answer the charge of forgery. A deputy sheriff left tonight for Austin to secure requisition papers and from there he will go to Atlanta after Miller. Miller was an insurance agent here and left the city very suddenly about two weeks ago.

LOCKHART LOCALS.

Lockhart, Tex., Dec. 17.—(Special).—A rainy day has at last succeeded the beautiful weather we have had for so long. The farmers have picked their last remnants of cotton and everyone is investing for Christmas.

Miss Werner's musical recital last week at the cozy parlors of A. Field, Esq., was a most decided success. First, the little children in their motion songs and different instrumental pieces, followed by duets and trios of older girls and reading of essays on the life and works of Mendelssohn, illustrated by performances of his choicest selections. A crowded house listened with rapt attention.

Our high school closes next Friday, to open again the first Monday in the new year.

WAR DOGS LOOSE

President Cleveland Throws Down the Gauntlet to Jommie Bull on the Venezuelan Question.

THE BUGLE NOTE OF WARNING

INFORMING ENGLAND THAT UNCLE SAM AND HIS BOYS WILL STAND NO MONKEYING.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN CONGRESS

Cleveland Asserts That He Is Fully Alive to the Responsibility of the Situation, But Come What Will, England Must Not Impose Upon the Little Folks.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance a strange extension and development of the doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons given for an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to that of a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting argument in reply to these positions, it will not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a Nation and is essential to the maintenance of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our National life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for anxiety among the governments of the old world and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government. Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to the state of things in which we live or any change of conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

If a European power by an extension of its boundaries takes possession of the soil of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in violation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European power does not try to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "repugnant to our peace and safety" and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute with Great Britain, but that we should apply the principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of Nations" and that "no statesman, however eminent," nor Nation, however powerful are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which has never been recognized before, and which has since been applied by the government of any other country.

Practically the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but in international councils every Nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the infringement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned in that code. The United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and strong. The Monroe doctrine finds its place in the code of international law which are based upon the theory that every Nation shall have its rights protected and its vested claims enforced.

Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to the present condition, states:

"In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated," President Monroe adopted a special policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government at that day."

He further declares:

"Though the language of President Monroe directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law."

Again he says:

"They (her majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisition on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change."

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involves our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress and that it was directly related to the pending controversy and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought under a claim of boundary to extend her possessions on this continent without relative, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that more vexatious boundary disputes between the two countries might be determined and our exact standing and relation in regard to the controversy might be made clear.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been denied by the British government on the grounds which, under the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory.

It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings towards both Nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the greatest powers and touching its relation to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

the government and the people for this powerful expression of friendship from a strong country in behalf of a comparatively weak one."

Minister Andrade was asked what the next step of Venezuela would be.

"There is nothing further for us to do. We have announced our policy and in that we have the co-operation and support of the United States we are little more than spectators now."

"Is the plan of a commission to investigate the question and fix the time feasible?" was asked the minister. "The evidence can readily be furnished, so far as Venezuela is concerned. It will be a laborious work, as the documents and maps are very voluminous and from many sources, including those of Holland, Spain and other countries, as well as Venezuela."

At the British embassy Sir Julian Pauncefote and his extensive official corps shared in the general interest in the question. It was stated that the foreign office had made public at noon today the Salisbury answer, simultaneously with its publication here, but as the president's message is to congress and has not gone through diplomatic channels, it was not a part of the matter given to the British public by the foreign office today. This places the analogy of each country interesting itself with the phase of the question most acceptable to itself, London laying special stress on Salisbury's letter and the United States being concerned mainly with the president's message.

Mr. Rex Lothrop of the British staff went to the capital during the day to witness the reading of the documents, but was not present during the demonstration in the senate. Beyond the Salisbury letters, the embassy has received no communications on the Venezuelan question, so the case rests on the correspondence submitted today.

THE MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 17.—To the congress.—In my annual message addressed to congress on the 3rd, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government, suggesting reasons why such a dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether the answer of the British government which was then awaited, has since been received together with the dispatch which is here appended.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE.

The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present conditions does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain import and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will can not, of course, be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain as at present, the dispute has reached such a state as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its business, what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should of course, be conducted carefully and just, and due weight should be given to all applicable evidence.

Records and facts in support of the claims of both parties should be presented in a thorough and satisfactory manner. It is suggested that the congress make adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression on its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any part of the exercise of government jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela. In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am very firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly in the march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great Nation can invite which equals that which allows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of National self respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Accompanying the president's message is the correspondence on the subjects. It starts with Secretary Olney's now celebrated opening of negotiations with Great Britain, bears date of July 20 last and is addressed to Mr. Bayard.

The secretary begins by stating that the president has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not arrived at a conviction without a lively sense of its great importance, as well as of the serious responsibility involved in any action now to be taken.

He then comments on "the long duration of the boundary dispute," the "indefinite" claims of British parties and the "continuous" growth of undefined British claims, "the fate of the various attempts at arbitration of the controversy and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. He shows that the British claims since the Schomburgk line was run have moved the frontier of Guiana faster and faster to the line proposed by Lord Aberdeen in 1844.

The secretary then summarizes the situation at the beginning of this year to be as follows:

First—The title to territory is indefinite, but confessedly very large extent is in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Second—The disparity in strength of the parties is such that Venezuela can hope to establish her claims only through peaceful methods.

Third—The controversy has existed for half a century, despite Venezuela's efforts to have it arbitrated.

Fourth—Venezuelans have for nearly

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What shall I buy for

CHRISTMAS?

Is a question which will bother not a few of our friends, big and little. That depends, of course, upon the capacity of the pocket-book. We have a variety of useful and pretty articles, and more of them coming, some of which may fill the bill. Among them a variety of

Pocket Cutlery

Bought for the holiday trade, the prices of which are within the reach of every one.

Pocket Kodaks.

A very fine article for the money, price \$5.00.

Bicycles.

Almost any price, \$50, \$65, \$75, \$85, \$100.

By making your selection early, should you want anything special, you will have ample time to have it ordered and you will be certain to get it in time, as you will be ahead of the holiday rush.

E. C. BENGELER & BRO

HARDWARE DEALERS.

half a century striven for arbitration.

Fifth—Great Britain has continually refused, except upon the renunciation of a large part of Venezuela's claims.

Sixth—The United States has made it clear to Great Britain and the world by frequent interposition of good offices that the controversy is one in which its honor and its interests are involved, and the continuance of which it cannot regard with indifference.

This status, the secretary says, compels those charged with the interest of the United States to follow the matter closely.

On the other hand, their due exercise and discharge will not permit of any action that shall not be efficient and that if the power of the United States is adequate shall result in the accomplishment of the end in view.

The question thus presented as a matter of principle and regard being had to the unsettled National policy does not seem difficult of solution. Yet the momentous practical consequences dependent upon its determination require that it be fully considered and that the grounds of the conclusion arrived at should be fully and frankly stated.

The secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a nation may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever "what is done or proposed to be done is a direct menace to its integrity, tranquillity or welfare."

The propriety of the rule when applied in good faith will not be questioned in any quarter, though he says it has been given a wide scope and too often made a cloak for schemes of wanton spoliation and aggrandizement.

This leads him up to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine, and Secretary Olney in stating that the proposition that America is in no part open to colonization has long been conceded, says that our present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, viz: that American non-intervention in Europe necessarily implies European non-intervention in American affairs, the disregard of which by European powers is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness towards the United States. On this point the secretary says:

"The precise scope and the limitations of this rule can not be too urgently apprehended. It does not forbid any country to protect its territory by the United States over other American states; it does not relieve any American state from its obligations as assisted by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the international affairs of any American State or in the relations between it and other American States. It does not justify any American attack on our part to change the established form of government of any American State or to prevent the people of such State from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or country shall forcibly deprive an American State of the right and purpose of self government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies."

The secretary says it is manifest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branches of the government for years must have the sanction of congress. Nor, he adds, if the practical results of the rule be sought for in the record of our measure or obscure, its first effect was indeed momentous and far reaching. It was the component fact in the emancipation of America and to it are the independent States largely indebted for their existence. Since then, the most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French. But we are also indebted to it for the claim to Clayton-Bulwer treaty, neutralizing any inter-oceanic canal across Central America and excluding Great Britain from any domination there.

"American questions are for American decisions," says Secretary Olney, and then, in application of this doctrine in the reverse, he says: "If all Europe was suddenly to fly to arms over the fate of Turkey, would it not be preposterous that any American State should find itself inextricably involved in the

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE